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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/632,774	08/04/2000	Stacy Haitzuka	72189/9813B	2126
33356	7590	02/10/2006	EXAMINER	
SoCAL IP LAW GROUP LLP 310 N. WESTLAKE BLVD. STE 120 WESTLAKE VILLAGE, CA 91362			NGUYEN, TRI V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3622	
DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/632,774	Applicant(s) HAITSUKA ET AL.	
	Examiner Tri V. Nguyen	Art Unit 3622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The Response to Office Action filed on November 22, 2005 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Angles et al (5,933,811) and Filepp et al (5,347,632) references. The Response to Office Action did not amend, add or cancel any claims. The currently pending claims considered below remain Claims 1-25.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angles et al (5,933,811) in view of Filepp et al (5,347,632).

Claims 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, and 21: Angles discloses a system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device, comprising:

- a. Connecting to an online server (col 7, lines 53-60 and col 19, line 17 -col 20, line 26);
- b. Transmitting and displaying sponsorship label and click-through resource link (col 7, lines 53-60 and col 19, line 17 - col 20, line 26);
- c. Retrieving and displaying a first advertisement from the memory of the local online client device (col 11, lines 50-65);
- d. Receiving and displaying a second advertisement from the online server (col 7, line 61 - col 8, line 7).
- e. Monitoring the user's interaction with the client window to generate a usage history of the user (col 16, lines 26-37); and

f. Selecting the second advertisement from the remote online server based on the usage history of the user (col 15, lines 25-31).

However, Angles does not explicitly disclose that the advertisement is being displayed in a persistent window independent of the browser window by a client application operating independently of the browser. However, Filepp discloses a similar system and method for displaying advertisements to a online user in which the user's display screen is divided into a plurality of partitions (windows), with separate and distinct applications running in each partition (col 5, lines 3-39). Filepp also discloses that "advertisements 280 may be presented to the user on an individual basis from queues of advertisements" and "may be included in any partition of a page" (screen)(col 9, lines 27-47), such as "ad partition 280" (col 11, lines 64-66). Thus, Filepp teaches a system and method in which the advertisements are displayed in a persistent window by an advertisement application that is operating independently of other applications (e.g. a browser) running in the other windows. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a separate and distinct persistent window to display the advertisement in Angles. One would have been motivated to display the advertisement separately from the browser window in order to allow the advertisers to reach users who may be using any of the various browsers available. i.e. the advertisements would not be tied to any one specific type of browser and would be viewed by the user when using any of the applications on the computer (i.e. word processor, spreadsheet, browser, etc.).

Claims 2, 9, 13, 16, and 24: Angles and Filepp disclose a system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claims 1, 7, 11, 15, and 21 above, and Angles further discloses the client device establishing a communication link via a public switched telephone network (col 9, lines 3-44).

Claims 3, 10, 14, and 17: Angles and Filepp disclose a system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claims 1, 7, 11, and 15 above, and Angles further discloses the client device requesting and receiving authorization to access the online server (i.e. user logs on)(col 10, line 60 - col 11, line 4 and col 14, lines 9-50).

Claims 4 and 18: Angles and Filepp disclose a system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claims 1 and 15 above, and further Angles discloses the click-through link comprises a uniform resource locator (URL) associated with an Internet webpage (col 6, lines 32-58, col 7, lines 19- 42, and col 15, lines 43-55).

Claims 5 and 19: Angles and Filepp disclose a system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claims 1 and 15 above, but do not explicitly disclose that the sponsorship label is located on a title bar of the client window. The Examiner notes, however, that Angles presents extensive discussions on how web pages are programmed using the HTML Internet protocol language. A standard HTML document defines the location, size, and format where each object file is to be displayed on the web page in accordance with the desires of the designer of the web page. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the sponsorship label at the beginning or top of the web page using a title bar or banner format. One would have been motivated to place the sponsorship label in Angles at the top of the page as a title bar in order to draw the user's attention to this important information.

Claims 6 and 20: Angles and Filepp disclose a system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claims 1 and 15 above, and Angles further discloses displaying a series of advertisements when the user "views a particular electronic page for more than a minute" (col20, lines 14-17). However, Angles does not explicitly disclose that the additional advertisements are coming from a play list of advertisements specifying the order in which the advertisements are to be displayed. Filepp discloses a similar system and method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device in which the downloaded advertisements "may be presented to the user on an individual basis from queues of advertisements". The "Individual queues of advertisements are constructed based upon data collected on the particular applications that were accessed by a user, and upon events the user generated in response to applications" (col 9, lines 30-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

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one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the advertisements downloaded in Angles into queues and to present the advertisements in the queue as a series of advertisements. One would have been motivated to use such a queuing system to present the most pertinent advertisement to the user first, then the next most pertinent, etc. in order to select the advertisements best suited to entice selection by the user.

Claims 22 and 23: Angles and Filepp disclose a method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claim 21 above, and Angles further discloses the user performing a click-through on the link which causes the remote resource (i.e. website) to be downloaded and displayed to the user. However, Angles does not explicitly disclose that this activity would cause the exit window to be removed. The Examiner notes that since the newly downloaded webpage is being displayed it is inherent that the previous page (exit window) would be removed from the display screen. The Examiner also notes that it is common to display an exit button, normally on the browser's action line, which the user may select to exit from the current window. Clicking on such a button usually takes the user back to a default website or webpage, such as back to the browser's homepage. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an exit button which leads to an exit page and to delete/remove the exit window when the user clicks on a hyper-link to another webpage such as disclosed by Angles. One would have been motivated to include the exit button and window and to remove the exit window upon selection of a link by the user in order to allow the user better control over the browsing activity and to clear the window for the display of the selected linked webpage.

Claim 25: Angles and Filepp disclose a method for displaying advertisements to a user of an online client device as in Claim 21 above, and Angles further discloses the communication channel comprising a constant connection communication channel, such as interactive television networks or two-way cable systems (col 9, lines 3-44).

Response to Arguments

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4. Applicant's arguments filed on November 22, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- a. The Applicant argues that "there is no teaching in this portion of Filepp or any other portion of Filepp of a client application operating independently of a browser window." (page 11). Furthermore, the Applicant indicates that "in view of the history of the personal computer, the web, the Internet and browsers, Filepp can not be cited for the features recited in the independent claims concerning a browser and a client application" (page 12). Finally, the Applicant points to Fig. 3b in Filepp to show that Filepp "teaches that a single window (called a page in Filepp) may be broken up into panes (called partitions in Filepp)" (page 13). The Examiner notes that Filepp discloses that "applications, i.e. information events, are composed of a sequence of one or more pages opened at screen 414 of monitor 412" (col 8, lines 64-66). Furthermore, at the priority date of Filepp in 1989, the Microsoft Windows (cited by the Applicant), Xerox Star, Xerox Viewpoint, Rooms, and Cedar operating systems had the independent and tiled windows feature. Since Filepp discloses that any "IBM-compatible" type personal computer running an operating systems (col 4, lines 55-56); therefore, any of the operating system mentioned can be used in the system of Filepp. Regarding the history of Internet, web and browser, the Examiner notes that the Filepp reference discloses accessing a network to receive information such as "news, industry, financial needs, hobbies and cultural interests" (col. 6, lines 10-13 and 39-68) and displaying an advertisement on a page (col 9, lines 10-26). In the Office Action, the teachings of Filepp are relied upon to modify the Angles reference that recites the Internet, the web and the browser. Therefore, the combination of Filepp and

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Angles teaches that the advertisement can be displayed in a separate window and independently of a browser window.

- b. The Applicant argues in reference to Claim 1 that Angles fails to teach "the client application receiving sponsorship data from the online server"; nor that "when the user clicks through on the sponsorship label, the client application causes the local device to access the resource locator associated with a click-through of the sponsorship label" (page 14). The Examiner notes that Angles discloses that the client is running a browser which performs the claimed steps of activating, commencing an online session, displaying a client window, displaying a plurality of types of information in the window which includes a first and a second advertisement (col 4, lines 6 - 16; col 15, lines 43 - 55; col 19, line 17 - col 20, line 26). The Examiner further notes that the sponsorship data is defined in Claim 1 as "comprising a sponsorship object including a resource locator associated with a sponsorship label to be displayed and a resource locator associated with a click-through of the sponsorship label". Angles discloses the client's browser receiving a requested webpage which includes a targeted advertisement (sponsorship object) which includes a hyperlink (sponsorship label with click-through) that the user may select to retrieve additional information (another advertisement) about the product or sponsor from another website (the URL associated with the hyperlink is the resource locator). If the user does not click-through the hyperlink and continues to view the requested webpage, a second (or more) advertisement is sent to the client browser for display (col 20, lines 11-17).

Conclusion

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5. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

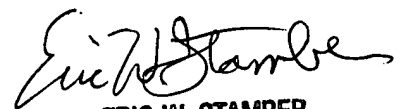
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tri V. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-6965. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on (571) 272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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